

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 201.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. NEWS AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW LIST FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS FOR 1883,
IS NOW READY AND
WILL BE SENT ON
APPLICATION.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED.
PLEASE APPLY FOR
CATALOGUE OF
THIS SEASON'S
VARIETY.

PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY.

IN CONNECTION WITH
WHEATLEY & CO., LONDON,
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.
MAIL AND DELIVERED
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lee Sang, Esq. Lee Yat Lau, Esq.
Lo Yook Moos, Esq. Chu Chik Nung, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell, by Instructions
received from the MORTGAGEE to Sell, by
Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 16th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises,—
ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND,
Registered in the Land Office as SUB-
SECTIONS B and C of SECTION F of
INLAND LOT No. 103, measuring on North
and South sides 284 feet, on the East and
West sides 30 feet. Together with the 2
HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos.
251 and 253.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received Instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,

the 18th September, 1882, at TWO P.M., on the
Premises,—
By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,
Registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 103. Together
with the HOUSES Nos. 104, 105, 106, 107,
108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,
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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENESE.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E. A. P. LUGS,
FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTÉ.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,
&c., &c., &c.A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
AERATED WATERS
MANUFACTURERS.HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
ESTABLISHED 1841. [43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

We observe from an Indian paper that the Australian cricketers have won their great match against "All England" by seven runs. Placing aside all feelings of patriotism, and accepting this match as a fair trial of strength between the two countries, we are forced to the conclusion that the supremacy of England at our own national pastime has passed into other hands. After a long series of almost unbroken successes against cricketers from all parts of the country, the representatives of the Colonies have placed the seal upon their fame by a victory—a hard fought triumph it would appear—achieved over the best producible team in England. And no honourable sportsman will grudge them their success, however much we may regret losing the proud position in the cricketing world we have hitherto held. That there are good reasons for this unexpected defeat will hardly be disputed, and granting that the Australian team is by a long way the most powerful that has ever visited England, we are inclined to attribute their supremacy to the same cause which has played such sad havoc with our local cricket, namely, want of practice amongst English cricketers and a declining interest in "the noble game" owing to the marvellous popularity of its great rival, lawn tennis.

It will be time enough to discuss the important match between the Australian Colonies and England after we receive a detailed report of the contest; but as we are close upon the opening of the cricket season in Hongkong, a few general observations dealing with our local prospects may not be out of place. As it is just as well to look difficulties straight in the face, it must be frankly acknowledged that cricket in this Colony has lost a great deal of its past popularity during late years. And this has undoubtedly been owing to the introduction of lawn tennis. Read between the lines, the remarks made at the annual meeting of the Cricket Club last Tuesday by Mr. Coxon, the President, and by Mr. Hynds the late Secretary, could hardly fail to have a depressing effect on ardent lovers of the manly game. The Hongkong C. C. certainly occupies a most satisfactory financial position; but this may not afford room for much congratulation, as it is a grave question whether that may not be owing to the income resulting from the attractions of lawn tennis; however, be that as it may,

the playing members at the present time cannot be compared either in numbers or calibre with the cricketers of, say four or five years ago. And unless a revolution in the present state of public feeling takes place by some means or other, things can only be expected to go from bad to worse.

Without saying a word against lawn tennis, which is undoubtedly an interesting as well as a healthful exercise for a warm climate, we venture to hope that the manly old pastime of cricket, so peculiarly associated with Englishmen in all parts of the globe for so many years, will not be so much neglected during the ensuing season, as has been the case for the past two years. We would strongly urge the executive to encourage practice by every possible means, and would suggest that special inducements be offered to young players to devote their attention to the "willow" rather than to the tennis bat. Unless aspiring cricketers have a chance of playing in matches, it is useless either to expect them to become cricketers, or lovers of cricket by practice between the nets. If second eleven matches cannot be arranged, which, by the way, we very much doubt, there is no reason whatever why mixed matches should not be more frequently got up, so as to give youngsters a chance of distinguishing themselves. Success in a match is the greatest incentive to practice which a young player can possibly receive. Our notions of cricket may possibly be considered somewhat old fashioned, but we are of opinion that the system of practising within nets is stupid uninteresting and unsatisfactory. As carried out in Hongkong it is exceedingly dangerous, and teaches only, and that most imperfectly, two branches of the game. The art of fielding, which used to be one of the most important of cricketing duties, is entirely neglected, and with what result? Saving and excepting a few old stagers who have not quite forgotten their English experiences, the fielding, even in our first class matches, is beneath contempt. We admit that on such a limited ground as ours, the old style of practising cricket is almost impossible; but we nevertheless cannot help expressing our regret that such should be the case. It may be possible however, to play a number of scratch afternoon matches throughout the season—outside the old standing dishes—which would not only attract young players, but could not fail to greatly improve the general cricket.

It would also give cricket in this Colony a great impetus if matches could be arranged as of yore with the Coast Port Clubs. Possibly Mr. St. Croix may see his way to doing something in this matter! Shanghai is perhaps rather far off to warrant us in indulging in hopes of seeing Shanghai opposing Hongkong on the tented-field, and yet such a contest would be wonderfully interesting. In any case we sincerely hope to see a thorough revival in the popularity of cricket during the ensuing season, and if we can in any way possible facilitate that desirable end, we shall be only too pleased to do our utmost.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 13th September.
THE WAR IN EGYPT.

TEL-EL-KEBIR CARRIED BY ASSAULT.—Tel-el-kebir has been carried by assault; forty guns were captured and a large number of prisoners taken; the cavalry is still pursuing.

LONDON, 14th September.
CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR CONFIRMED.—The report of the capture of Tel-el-kebir has been confirmed.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS.—Arabi is utterly routed, and his infantry has fled into the Desert.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Canopus* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock this morning.

We hear that Major E. W. Nash, R.A., succeeds the late major and brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. Grot. Hennen, R.A., at Singapore.

THE married members of the Royal Artillery and their families who have been stationed at Kowloon for some time back, return to their old quarters to-day, the sickness which necessitated the change of abode having subsided.

A *Daily News* correspondent at Capetown states that a rumour is in circulation that Sir Hercules Robinson will shortly resign the Governorship of the Cape Colony. The report, it is said, has caused much regret, as Sir Hercules has succeeded in gaining the confidence of both races, and the wisdom of the part he has taken in promoting the reasonable settlement of both the Basuto and the Zulu questions is now generally recognised.

We have received printed copies of the correspondence anent the Tramways Ordinance, alluded to by his Excellency the Administrator at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council. Mr. J. M. Price's suggestions, and the opinions of the Board of Trade are no doubt to the purpose, and we shall investigate their usefulness after the necessity for a tramway system in this colony has been established, and Her Majesty's Government has assented to the construction of the proposed lines.

THERE is a rumour going the round of the colony to the effect that the steamer *Yorkshire* has gone ashore in the vicinity of Amoy about 20 miles to the northward. We hear that the *Halong* is alongside, rendering assistance.

THE *Honani*, the new steamer of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company which arrived in harbour to-day, will go over to Kowloon to be fitted with all the necessities required ere she starts on the river route for which she is intended.

THE Dock Company launched a new ferry boat this morning, built to the order of the Kowloon residents, which is to run between the point and Peddar's wharf. The launch is a fast and commodious little craft, 60 feet in length, 12 in width and 6 feet in depth. Bravo Kowloon, go ahead; we shall live there shortly when the improvements are a little more advanced.

WE note that the German Government has been prosecuting a series of important torpedo and submarine mining experiments in the Baltic. Two hulks were fitted up for the purpose at Brunsauhausen, near Baudorf, the German torpedo depot. Three hundred pioneers and five officers were detailed to assist in carrying out the experiments, which consisted in coast-defence and ship-attack drills. These commenced on July 20, and terminated Aug. 23. The result of the experiments has been kept perfectly secret, and nothing has as yet transpired as to the nature of the work done.

WE wrote on August 30th that Surgeon Major J. Fitzmaurice, Army Medical Department, who arrived here from home only a few months ago, had been invalided home. His health had been indifferent since his arrival in Hongkong. Dr. Fitzmaurice received his first commission as Assistant Surgeon on the 2nd October, 1866; was promoted Surgeon on 1st March, 1873, and Surgeon-Major, 2nd October, 1878. He was present at the operations in Perie Bush in the Kafir campaign of 1878-9; and at the battle of Inyancane and defence of Estlowe, besides the burning of several kraals, in the late Zulu campaign, for which he has the medal with clasp. We now regret to hear that intelligence has been received of the death of the above gallant officer on the passage down to Singapore.

THE Marseilles correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs on the 9th ult. as follows:—The bullfighting scenes at Nîmes have reached a climax. Last Sunday a Spanish quadrille gave a representation which did not appear to please the spectators, who had been treated on the preceding Sunday to the pleasing spectacle of a torero with his breath knocked out of his body by a bull and his jaw subsequently shattered by a clumsy jump over the barricade. The audience occupying the best seats set about flinging their chairs into the arena at the performers and denouncing the bulls as being cows, and very sleepy cows too. The signal was at once taken up. More than a thousand chairs were broken and all the barriers were knocked down. The police were helpless, and the spectators set fire to all the combustible material in the place so effectively that the town fire brigade could scarcely put it out. The Prefect, Mayor, and Adjoints were on the spot looking on, and looking blankly at each other. The loss is estimated at upwards of five thousand francs.

WE are exceedingly sorry to learn that a telegram was received in town this morning announcing the death of Mr. James Boyd, late senior clerk in the Commissariat Department. On August 24th we wrote:—"Mr. James Boyd, Senior in the Commissariat and Transport Department here, proceeds to Singapore this evening by the steamship *Hellerophon* en route to British North Borneo to take up the duties of sub-accountant in charge of the Treasury at Sandakan. This, we believe, is the first appointment made from Hongkong by the British North Borneo Company. A wide field of enterprise will doubtless be open ere long in the 'land of perpetual summer' for aspiring young men." Mr. Boyd, we understand died during the passage from Singapore to the new colony, and was buried at Sarawak. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and formerly belonged to the 74th Highlanders, of which regiment he was a colour-sergeant. He applied for his discharge from the 74th on being offered the chief clerkship in the Commissariat. Mr. Boyd who was a well known local rifle shot, and took a prominent part in the annual St. Andrew's Day celebration, leaves a widow and family, who are in Hongkong, to mourn his loss.

FROM the Cape Town papers we notice the suicide of an actress named Sally D'Angeli who will be remembered by Hongkongites as a member of the Victoria Loftus troupe which performed here some time ago. It appears that she discharged a pistol inside her hotel one evening about a week before she committed the rash deed. She and her husband, who is also a member of the troupe, retired, as usual. Early in the morning she dressed and left the house in company with another member of the troupe named Butler. The pair drove to the docks, and endeavoured to take passage by the steamer *Suez* for Australia, but were not taken on board, being unable to pay the passage money. They requested to be landed at Blaauwberg Beach, but this could not be done owing to the surf, and eventually they were landed at the Central Wharf. Later in the day Miss D'Angeli was found by her husband, and she appeared with the troupe in a farewell performance. The evidence given at the inquest was to the effect that Mrs. Fulton was alone in her bedroom at the hotel on the evening prior to the day on which the company was to leave Cape Town, and about 8 o'clock a noise was heard in the room. Her husband, brothers, and others rushed into the room and found her stretched on the ground. She died immediately, the bullet having penetrated her side, and being only stopped by the skin from passing out at her back under the shoulder.

ALTHOUGH the London papers of August 11th make not the slightest reference to Governor Hennessy's renewed leave of absence, we are in receipt of private advices to the effect that Sir John Pope Hennessy remains in England at the request of Her Majesty's Government, for the express purpose of assisting, on the arrival of Sir Thomas Wade, lately recalled from Peking, at what is hoped to prove a satisfactory settlement of the Opium question. More unlikely things have come to pass than the appointment of Governor Hennessy to succeed Sir Thomas Wade at Peking. We hear from the north that the Chinese Government are making strong efforts to secure Governor Hennessy's appointment.

THE latest news from the seat of war in Egypt, would apparently indicate that Arabi Bey has at last received his quietus. The report announcing the capture of Tel-el-kebir has been confirmed, and it is stated that Arabi has been thoroughly routed, and that his infantry has fled to the desert. Sir Garnet Wolsey's plan of action is now apparent. Concentrating his forces at a given point he appears to have waited patiently until he had an army under his command strong enough to overcome all opposition. The result of such a conflict could never have been doubted. An advance on Cairo will probably be made without delay, and as Egyptian opposition may be looked upon as a thing of the past—that is if Reuter may be relied on—the British will probably occupy the capital without resistance. And then—what then? Is after Arabi has disappeared from the scene altogether that the real troubles will commence.

IN the House of Commons on August 10th Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true, as stated in the *London and China Telegraph* of July 24th, that the Spanish Government had bestowed the Grand Cross of Naval Merit upon the Spanish Consul at Singapore, who recently, in the case of the *Leon XIII*, encouraged his countrymen in that port to resist and outrage British law; whether it was true that a similar decoration was simultaneously bestowed upon the captain of the *Leon XIII*; and whether he could now lay upon the table the correspondence relating to the affair of the *Leon XIII*, and especially to the conduct of the Spanish Consul at Singapore in connection with it.—Sir Charles Dilke said Her Majesty's Government have received no information of the Grand Cross of Naval Merit having been bestowed by the Spanish Government on the Spanish Consul at Singapore, or on the captain of the *Leon XIII*. The correspondence between the two Governments on the subject of the case referred to is not concluded, and, therefore, cannot conveniently be laid before Parliament.

SAYS *Truth* of the 10th ult.:—I referred some months ago to an arbitration, then pending at Westminster before Mr. Cohen, Q.C., M.P., between Mr. Alfred Dent, a city merchant engaged in the China trade, and some of his co-associates in the North Borneo enterprise, regarding the accounts of that venture kept by Mr. Dent, and with which his co-associates were dissatisfied. Some curious disclosures would seem to have been made during the investigation, one of them being that the Chairman of the new Company, formerly her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Peking, and who, according to the Blue Book on Borneo, asserted at a public meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel that he had no interest whatsoever in the result of the enterprise, and had acted solely on public grounds, had nevertheless not considered it incompatible with his public spirit to receive a more substantial reward for his services from Mr. Alfred Dent, in the shape of a sum of £500. This item Mr. Dent, with moribund prudence, seems to have shifted on to the original Company, but it was disallowed by the arbitrator. There is, however, as I understand, a more serious aspect to the whole business, involving circumstances of a nature which, should they be substantiated, will probably be made the subject of investigation before a Parliamentary Committee.

"THE Tourists" gave their first performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Wednesday evening, to a rather limited audience which may perhaps be accounted for by Wednesday being "Mess night" at the "Buffs" and also a *Lodge* night of St. John's No. 618. In appealing to the Hongkong public with such a limited company, "The Tourists" have tried a rather risky experiment; not that the various members are lacking in ability, but for the simple fact that what would do very well in small, out of the way ports, will not at all suit the wants of a community like Hongkong. For such a limited company the "Tourists" are very strong in talent and worthy of all patronage; but we cannot help bringing to their notice the plain fact that they want a few additional artists to enable them to present a more varied and attractive programme than that produced the other evening. The opening sketch was excellently performed, and handled in a satisfactory manner as was possible with the slight materials available and it was favourably received by the audience. Miss Marie Burton, who, by the way, was not in her best form, sang the favorite Scotch ballad of "Comin' thro' the rye" fairly well, and was cordially applauded. We trust to hear Miss Burton at her best on Saturday night. Mr. McHadden is a clever instrumentalist in his own peculiar line, his cornet playing especially showing exceptional merit. Mr. Edward Glover proved himself a capital comic singer, his efforts in that line receiving well deserved applause. His "Masks and Faces" is a capital performance, not much inferior to the best efforts of the great original of this kind of business, the celebrated MacCabe. The entertainment, which throughout was a very enjoyable one, concluded with a comic sketch entitled "Patti's Debut," which created much laughter. "The Tourists" will give their final performance on Saturday evening, on which occasion we hope to see a bumper house.

THE *London Daily News* learns that recent intelligence from Abyssinia induces the belief that King John regards this as a favourable moment for pressing his claim to a port on the Red Sea, the Egyptian Government having hitherto refused to allow him to have direct access to the coast.

THE Paris Correspondent of the *Standard* wires on the 10th ultimo:—The Havas Agency has received an extraordinary letter, dated Tripoli, July 30, which is to the following effect. Affairs in Tripoli were assuming a very grave aspect. El Hadj Mohamed, nephew of Ali Ben Khalifa, who was sent by the revolted Tunisians to Constantinople to request the Sultan to send an army to aid them in driving the French from Tunis, had come back with the reply that so soon as the affairs of Egypt were disposed of, which would not be more than a few weeks, a Turkish army should be sent. The Arabian population were exhibiting such hostility that a panic had set in among the Christians and Israelites, who were flying. There were grounds for the apprehension that a massacre of the Europeans had been planned for the close of the feast of Ramadan. The communication thus closes:—"You cannot imagine the painful situation in which the unfortunate Europeans in our towns of Tripoli are now placed. The Government have at this moment their eyes fixed on Egypt, while we are abandoned to our fate in the midst of a fanatical population. Why do you not send us some vessel of war to impose respect upon those who relate in the *café*, in the markets, and in the open streets that all English, French, and Italian vessels have been sunk by the artillery of the hero Arabi? In every mosque prayers are offered for the success of the noble enterprise undertaken by that adventurer, who poses as the God-sent defender of Islam."

THE pioneer steamer for British North Borneo, the *Hainan*, advertised to sail to-day, takes down a general cargo of merchandise, rice &c. &c., and a goodly number of Chinese tradesmen and merchants. The latter are mainly going down on the prospecting principle, to see with their own eyes, the resources and requirements of the country. Messrs. Afong & Co. have opened a trading hong and also a Chinese hotel to accommodate new arrivals. The whole of the staff of Afong's trading company proceed by the *Hainan*. A wooden house, constructed in sections, to be erected at Sandakan is also amongst the cargo. This cottage was erected yesterday on the vacant piece of ground off the Hollywood Road and was inspected by Sir Walter Medhurst who expressed his entire approval of the structure. The house in question is somewhat similar to those so much in use in the back blocks of the great Australian continent, technically termed weather-board cottages. They are very convenient for a new country, as a decent sized town can be taken down and removed *holus bolus* and set up again in proper order, say twenty miles from the old site, within the space of twenty-four hours. The weather-board cottage forms a pleasant dwelling place and is generally built on piles, the floor being about three feet above ground, while the numbered sections, fitted in deeply morticed grooves, form a house that is both wind and water tight. A two roomed cottage of the above description, with wash house and small lumber-room attached, costs in Australia, where carpenters look for their fifteen shillings a days for eight hours work, about seventy pounds sterling; doubtless they will run into less money in Borneo, as labor will be on a much cheaper scale than rules in the Southern continent. Now that the opening of commerce between Hongkong and British North Borneo is an accomplished fact, it may not be out of place to mention that the securing of the trade to this port is entirely due to the efforts Sir Walter Medhurst, the enterprise of Messrs. Birley & Co. and the energy of our townsman Mr. F. Rickards, who has been acting for Afong & Co. the owners of the *Hainan*. Such an enterprise as this, though apparently starting on such a small scale, is sure to develop enormously, and will eventually bring an incalculable amount of commerce to this port if things are managed in future with that prompt and business like tact which has, throughout, characterized the acts of the before named gentlemen. We think it as well at this juncture to insist rather strongly on the above point, as it is just possible, when Borneo is seen to be a mine of wealth, that some ponderosity of a delicately gloved merchant with millions at his command will launch his capital in that direction, build a baronial palace there, and expect to be looked on not only as the "prince of the place" but also the man who brought it into notice from its oblivion. We do not expect that this will take place for a few years as there still remains a deal of the rough work to perform, but doubtless in time we shall see as much shoddyocracy in British North Borneo as rules in our own "gem of the sea" though such a consummation is not devoutly to be wished for. Sir Walter Medhurst remains in Hongkong to superintend the emigration, and we are quite certain that none of the emigration abuses which were so prevalent in Macao and Hongkong in past years, and were a disgrace to all Civilization and Christianity, although bringing countless dollars into the paws of the unscrupulous traders in ignorant humanity, will be countenanced by the astute gentleman above named. We understand that a large number of emigrants are waiting to go down by the next trip of the *Hainan*. The country is reported to be in a flourishing and healthy condition, and opens up a wide field for the surplus population of the vast and overcrowded Chinese Empire. So long as the business arrangements are in the hands of the before named gentlemen and firms, we may rely on everything being done to make Hongkong the chief seat of trade, and port of communication with the newly opened territory. We wish the new enterprise every success, and are confident that British North Borneo will come boldly to the front as another illustration of what it is possible for British pluck and energy to accomplish.

AMONGST the reminiscences of Rouget de l'Isle and his family evoked by the recent celebrations at Choisy-le-Roy, when the patriot poet's monument was unveiled, is the following curious and interesting anecdote. Rouget de l'Isle had one brother, who entered the French Army at an early age, rose slowly to the rank of Brigadier-General, and then, as the French phrase hath it, "took his retreat" early in the reign of the Citizen King. One day, happening to be in conversation with Madame Dolomieu, one of Queen Marie Antoinette's ladies-in-waiting, she asked him, "How is it, my dear General, that you were pensioned before getting divisional rank? Surely you were a Brigadier for a long time? What can be the cause of your having been forgotten, first by the Restoration, and then by Louis Philippe?" "Family matters, madam," replied the General; "family matters. Alas! I have a niece who has done me no end of harm." "A niece! Who is she?" "My poor brother's daughter." "Indeed! Did your brother leave a daughter behind him?" "Yes, madam—the 'Marsellaise'—and I have never been forgiven her existence!"

SOME people says *Figaro*, may steal a horse with impunity; others dare not look in at the stable door. A noble marquis, a baronet, and two officers in the Army may congratulate themselves upon belonging most emphatically to the former category of fortunate beings. As, thanks to their lucky stars, the whole matter has been hushed up, and as I have no good reason for constituting myself a moral vindicator, I refrain from giving names. It appears, however, that the quiet in question sallied forth one evening bent on mischief. They patrolled the streets for upwards of an hour, and despite all their endeavors, only succeeded in making themselves singularly objectionable by jostling and pushing inoffensive passers-by. Though "spoiling for a row," they found themselves unable to satisfy their inclinations, owing only to the amiable, or at least anti-bellucose, natures of the people they happened to come across. Suddenly, however, the noble marquis was seized with a brilliant idea, which was immediately approved by his companions, and forthwith put into execution. The marquis and one of the officers proceeded as decoys to a neighboring cab-stand, and, after certain *garpariers*, induced all the cabmen (about ten) to adjourn with them to an adjacent public-house. This accomplished, the worthy baronet, with the other equally worthy warrior, proceeded to cut all the traces and reins along the string of deserted cabs. Whatever might have been the result of this disgraceful "joke" was happily prevented by the appearance of one of the cabmen, who caught the depredators red-handed. The result was an alarm to the other cabmen, and then a free fight, which lasted but a few minutes, until the baronet and one of the officers courageously took to their heels. Hostilities ceased at this point, and as the cabmen were good-natured, and the marquis profuse both in apology and compensation, the matter was ultimately "squared."

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Dokhara*, Captain Weighell, with the London Mails of the 11th ult., arrived in harbour yesterday evening. The following telegrams are taken from the Bombay papers:—

Suez, August 16th.

The water supplied by the sweet water Canal is not likely to be stopped until operations commence inside the Canal, but Arabi has made complete arrangements to block it in more than one place if he land any troops on its banks.

Professor Palmer left Mecca's wells for the desert on the 9th instant, to procure supplies for camels, but what success he met with has not yet been made known.

Raif Pasha, the new Governor appointed by the Khedive, arrived at Suez to-day and was received with a salute of seventeen guns from the flagships and the field guns.

The Seaforth Highlanders occupy the Indian Government buildings, and the Naval Brigade, consisting of 100 men, are stationed on the mound which commands the town.

Arabi, it is stated on good authority, has 30,000 men encamped at Zebelkeber, and 3,000 more between Chalouf and Genefeh, and his cavalry patrols have been seen ten miles from Suez. Some reports give 200 as the strength of his outpost at this point.

The French authorities have been very obstructive. So much so that at one time it was thought they were even attempting to interfere with the water supply at the docks. The difficulty, however, has been got over, and by the time the next transport from Bombay reaches here, there ought to be a reserve of fresh water in the Dry Dock of 10,000 tons. This, with condensers that have been constructed, should meet immediate demands, whatever happens to the sweet water Canal.

The Suez Canal is working as usual, but ships passing through sometimes ask for the protection of gunboats.

The new French Ministry have promised to support M. de Lesseps in procuring the neutrality of the Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, August 17th.
The British advance will be made from Aboukir and not from Ramleh. The British will embark for Aboukir on Saturday land, and attack in force on Sunday.

The first division including the Guards are preparing to embark for Aboukir. Sir Garnet Wolsey commands. General Hamley commands the second division, which will co-operate from Ramleh. The whole fleet except two ships will be engaged in bombardment.

August 18th.

About 6,000 troops have already embarked and start to-morrow for Aboukir. The Duke of Connaught accompanies them. Three regiments remain at Alexandria.

August 19th.

The transports and fleet (the latter cleared for action) left here at noon to-day, sailing eastward. Generals Wolsey and Ayde are on board the *Salamin*, and Admiral Seymour is on board the *Alexandria*. A continuous cannonade has been heard this afternoon in the direction of the Mahoudieh canal.

Cherif Pasha is appointed President of the Council of Ministers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 19th.
Negotiations for a Military Convention continue. Lord Dufferin, slightly conceding on the points under dispute.

London, August 20th.

Advices just received state that the transports and men-of-war which sailed from Alexandria

Yesterday have arrived at Port Said, where a force of blue jackets have been landed who are disarming the natives. The British Admiral has stopped the Suez Canal traffic.

Operations in the direction of the Mahmoudieh Canal are confined to skirmishing.

The British have occupied Port Said, El Kantara, El Khazneh and Ismailia, and the whole of the Suez Canal without resistance. The Khedive's Governor of Port Said has been reinstated. Nefiche has been shelled; the enemy fled. All is now quiet.

August 21st.

Later advices from Egypt state that the fleet anchored off Aboukir for several hours and then sailed for Port Said without firing a single shot.

The fleet has now entered the Suez Canal, and it is believed that troops will be landed at Ismailia and proceed thence to Cairo.

Sailors and marines occupy Port Said, El Kantara, Ismailia and Nefiche.

Gunboats guard the Canal, the traffic of which is stopped pending the passage of the British fleet.

August 21st.

The *Hyades*, with General Macpherson and staff on board, arrived at Suez to-day.

The seamen of the *Seagull* and *Mosquito* and two companies of the Seaforth Highlanders, attacked and routed the enemy at Chalouf.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 100; the British loss was insignificant.

August 22nd.

The Regiments destined to form the second Army Corps for Egypt have been ordered to hold themselves ready in case their services are required.

The landing of the first Division has commenced at Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolsley is already ashore, reconnoitring.

Rumours are current that Arabi is abandoning Kafiridwar.

The enemy's loss at Chalouf is heavier than was first reported—168 being killed and 62 taken prisoner.

The Suez Canal Company has resumed working the Canal.

Lieutenant-General Taylor has been appointed Adjutant-General (at the Horse Guards) in place of Sir Garnet Wolsley.

Suez, August 22nd.

Professor Palmer, Major Gill and Lieut. H. Harrington, of H. M. S. *Euryalus*, who lately went into the interior, under a friendly Arab escort, with the object of purchasing camels, have been captured by hostile Arabs. They had with them £3,000 in cash.

Bombay, August 23rd.

The Canal is unblocked, but vessels are prevented from entering for fear of accidents. There are forty steamers in Suez harbour, including the mail-steamers *Itan*, awaiting their passage through.

The action at Chalouf was a smart affair. The gunboats *Seagull* and *Mosquito* took two companies of Highlanders up the Canal to a point opposite the enemy's position, and shelled it. Afterwards the Highlanders, with the Marines and Blue Jackets, landed and attacked the enemy, who offered a stubborn resistance, but our troops being supported by a destructive fire of Gatlings from the gunboats took the position at the point of the bayonet, completely routing the enemy.

The remainder of the Highlanders marched from Suez along the Canal, but did not reach the scene of action until the fighting was over. The British loss was four killed, and four wounded. The Highlanders afterwards marched to Ismailia.

Simsa, August 23rd.

A further report from General Macpherson states that in the action at Chalouf the enemy, who were about 3,000 strong, lost 168 killed, and about 300 wounded. One of their guns was captured.

The loss on the British side was two men of the Seaforth Highlanders drowned, and two wounded.

No further news of Mr. Palmer or other captives.

Having arrived at Ismailia, after having passed through the Canal in safety from Port Said, the steamer *Kashgar* dropped anchor at nightfall. A message came from the captain of H.M.S. *Orion*, informing Captain R. G. Murray that it was advisable for him to go on forthwith to Suez, as it was probable that the Canal would be blocked before morning, when of course it would be too late for the *Kashgar* to get through at all. Captain Murray was, however, unable to comply with this recommendation, for the night was dark and he could not see the buoys or the banks, and to endeavour to navigate the Canal in the darkness would have inevitably led to the *Kashgar* going aground and sticking fast. He therefore decided to wait till the morning, and he notified to the commander of the *Orion* that he would proceed then unless he received another notification from him at daybreak. What had happened was this. The *Orion* had observed 2,000 of Arabi's troops arriving by train, at a point some three or four miles distant from Ismailia, and taking up a position which seemed to indicate a design upon the portion of the Canal which passes between high banks in that direction. More troops were seen to come up by later trains. The inference seemed natural enough that the Canal would be blocked. During the night the passengers in the *Kashgar* witnessed the interesting spectacle of the lighting up of Ismailia by the electric light, thrown upon it from the *Orion*, the rays being occasionally directed to the Egyptian camp, which was, however, unfortunately hidden from the view of the *Kashgar* by an intervening mound. The Canal was not interfered with, and at dawn the *Kashgar* proceeded on her way.

As it was known what the enemy's soldiers in the neighbourhood might do, the captain's bridge was made bullet-proof by a breastwork of mattresses. There was great excitement on board, especially amongst the ladies. Just as the steamer got through without further adventure, and arrived at Suez in time to see Admiral Hewitt take possession of that town.

LONDON, August 23rd.

The landing of the first Division at Ismailia has been completed. The Suez Canal along its whole length is now thoroughly cleared of the enemy. The British have occupied Serapium (the enemy) taking to flight and abandoning the place on their approach.

The telegraph lines between Cairo and Constantinople have been cut.

There is no truth in the rumour that Arabi is abandoning his position at Kafiridwar.

August 24th.

It is believed that General Hamley's division joins Sir Garnet Wolsley's, leaving starting life? General Starling to garrison at Alexandria.

A large force of the enemy is concentrated at Tel-el-Khbir. Their advance guard of 3,000 men is a few miles distant from Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolsley pushes forward forthwith, and a detachment of cavalry advances to-day.

The enemy have cut the freshwater canal near Ismailia.

The household cavalry and mounted infantry have advanced beyond Nefiche.

10,000 British troops are already landed at Ismailia.

It is reported that the Bedouins have cut the Boulak railway, preventing the retreat of Arabi to Upper Egypt.

August 25th.

Sir Garnet Wolsley is at Nefiche.

Colonel Graham's force of household cavalry and mounted infantry having proceeded as far as Ramess, the enemy's advance guard opened fire on them with artillery. The casualties on our side were slight.

The bulk of the Indian contingent is nearing Suez; a portion has already landed.

There are signs that Arabi is about to withdraw from his position at Kafiridwar.

The enemy is entrenching at Heliopolis.

An official dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley states that after a successful skirmish with the enemy the dam which had been thrown across the fresh-water canal at Magfar was captured. The enemy, who had received reinforcements which brought their number up to about 10,000 men, were opposed by 1,500 British cavalry and infantry.

August 26th.

Sir Garnet Wolsley strongly reinforced yesterday, attacked and utterly routed the enemy at Ramess, at the same time capturing their camp, five Krupp guns, quantities of arms, ammunition and seventy-five railway carriages full of provisions.

Our troops behaved admirably throughout the action, and our losses were but slight.

The enemy is in a demoralized state. Sir Garnet continues his advance.

The Nile is below the level of last year.

August 27th.

It was on Thursday morning that Sir Garnet Wolsley captured the canal dam at Magfar, after which he held his ground all that day until his reinforcements came up, and advanced on Ramess at daybreak on Friday.

The enemy is at Kafiridwar, still very active, entrenching and reconnoitring.

Arabi is at Ghemle reinforced. An advance on Port Said is apprehended. Numerous desertions of Arabi's officers are taking place.

The latest advices state that all was quiet yesterday in Sir Garnet Wolsley's front. His cavalry occupied Kassassin Lock—a lock of the freshwater canal.

General Hamley's force commenced cannonading Kafiridwar yesterday. The reply from the enemy was the feeblest character, and it is believed that the bulk of Arabi's force at that position has been withdrawn.

The railway from Ismailia to Ramess has been repaired.

The Bengal cavalry have arrived at Ismailia and have been sent to the front.

A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley, dated Sunday, says that the fighting of Thursday and Friday had greater results than was at first supposed. The enemy were utterly routed and fled in the direction of Zagazig, abandoning their arms, stores and camp.

Suez, August 26th.

All the Indian troops are moving up to Ismailia. The transports will not return to India for the present.

There is no doubt that the Bedouins have been bought over by Arabi.

The wounded Egyptians taken prisoners at Chalouf are under the care of the naval surgeons on the *Hyades*, which has been appropriated as a hospital ship.

A locomotive and trucks, which arrived yesterday from Alexandria, were successfully landed, and start for Ismailia to-morrow.

The Indian transport arrangements are perfect.

The Canal Company's affairs are working cordially with the British authorities.

LONDON, 29th August.

Kafiridwar has again been reinforced. The enemy, including Tripolitan Bedouins who have joined their ranks, are increasing in number and are entrenching (before) Mex (and) Aboukir.

Sir Garnet Wolsley's force consists of 11,000 men, 2,800 horses, and 27 guns.

The Indian contingent is arriving rapidly at Ismailia and is marching to the front.

The English troops are suffering from the intense heat: numerous cases of sunstroke have occurred.

Arabi's *factotum* Fahmy, who has been taken prisoner, reports great distress and insubordination in the Egyptian Army.

A new Egyptian Ministry has been formed under the presidency of Cherif, who has been appointed Foreign Minister with Riaz Pasha as Minister of the Interior.

The enemy attacked the British position at Kassassin last night. The attack was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily, and eleven of their guns were captured. The British loss was 120 men.

(midnight).

A dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley states that the enemy's force at Kassassin consists of a body of Arabs, eight battalions of infantry, and twelve guns; and the British force, (3) battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and five guns.

The dispatch adds that we attacked the enemy's front yesterday; our cavalry charged them in flank, sabring numbers.

Arabi who was present withdrew with his guns, abandoning his ammunition.

The British loss was seven killed and sixty wounded.

August 30th.

Later particulars state that the enemy maintained their attack on Kassassin from daybreak until nightfall, when they were utterly routed by a brilliant charge of our cavalry.

The railway is now working, and the whole of Sir Garnet's force is being moved to the front.

Generals Hamley and Alison with a brigade of Highlanders have embarked at Alexandria for Ismailia.

August 31st.

The enemy are entrenching near Kassassin. Sir Evelyn Wood commands at Alexandria, which is reinforced by marines.

A report is current at Ismailia that the Governor of Zagazig on behalf of Arabi is negotiating with the Khedive's Commissioner, who is accompanying Sir Garnet Wolsley, with a view to an armistice preliminary to surrender.

A British siege train of 36 guns and 1,000 men have been ordered to proceed to Egypt.

A difficulty as to where Turkish troops shall land in Egypt hinders the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Military Convention.

September 1st.

The rumour that Arabi is negotiating for an armistice is not confirmed.

Sir Evelyn Wood is contracting his line of defences round Alexandria.

The cavalry charge at Kassassin was made by the Life Guards and 7th Dragoons led by Baker Russell.

HOME NEWS.

LONDON, August 18th.

Mr. Gray, member for Carlisle, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred pounds for articles which he wrote in the *Freeman's Journal*, reflecting on the Judge and jury in a recent trial for agrarian outrage. A long and animated discussion took place in the Commons relating thereto, but without result.

August 19th.

A family of four persons have been murdered by agrarian assassins at Masindruma, County Galway.

August 24th.

The anti-Christian agitation is increasing in Syria. The Governor of Damascus is asking the Porte for reinforcements.

August 25th.

The steamer *Thames* left Aden for Colombo at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is very ill from an attack of congestion of the lungs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25th.

The Porte declares "tranquillity" is restored to Syria.

ATHENS, August 29th.

The Turks attacked the Greeks at Degavi on Sunday last. Fighting continues. 1,000 Greek troops have been sent to the frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 30th.

Fighting has been renewed on the frontier of Thessaly between the Greeks and Turks.

LONDON, August 30th.

The Ducal Line S. S. *Duke of Buccleuch* put into Antwerp damaged by collision. Afterwards an explosion on board killed the captain and wounded five seamen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is progressing favourably.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is very ill from an attack of hemorrhage.

LONDON, August 31st (morning).

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is slightly better.

LONDON, September 1st.

Persistent rumours that there is considerable military activity in Russian Armenia.

BOMBAY, September 1st.

A *Times* of India special telegram says that the Australian cricketers beat "All England" by seven runs.

The subjected items appear in the *London and China Express* of the 11th ultimo:

The *Comus* 14, Captain James W. East, arrived at Esquimaux on the 1st inst. from the China Station. The *Comus* will remain at Esquimaux until October.

A clock tower is to be erected at Levuka in memory of Commodore Goodenough, who was shot with a poisoned arrow by natives of Santa Cruz Island, in August, 1875.

The Rev. Henry Wilson Lee, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge, curate of St. John's Church, Sheffield, has been appointed chaplain to the English soldiers and sailors at Hong Kong.

We are informed that Mr. A. Ross, of the Merchants Marine Insurance Company, has been appointed to the charge of the agency at Hong Kong of the *North China Insurance Company*.

The War Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, whose report of a scare among our troops in Egypt caused so much excitement last week, has been recalled by the journal for which he was acting.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on the 5th inst. thirteen gentlemen failed to answer to their names when called as special jurors, and Lord Coleridge fined them £25 each.

We hear that the papers on the Opium Question and Clef Convention are now in preparation—the long promised despatches having arrived—and that they will shortly be laid on the table of the House of Commons.

Commander H. H. Edwards, of the *Ready*, is to receive a handsome gold chronometer, forwarded by the Minister for the Netherlands through the Foreign office, for services rendered to the steamer *Kanig der Nederlanden*.

We hear that the China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company will not issue their prospectus to the public till the third week in November. Mr. Nelson, whose appointment to the board of directors we recently notified, will leave for the East on the 20th prox.

It seems that the arrival of Midshipman de Chair in Cairo created quite a sensation. The story current among the natives was that he was Admiral Seymour, taken prisoner during a battle in which Arabi was victorious over the English.

A code of revised rules for newspaper correspondents at the seat of war has been issued by the War office. It provides that all press matters shall be revised by a staff officer appointed for the purpose, who will have the power of insisting that all press messages shall be sent through him.

On the Canterbury cricket ground, Lord Darnley, on behalf of the Kent Cricket Club, of which he is president, presented to Lord Harris a handsome pair of silver candelabra, subscribed for by more than 700 admirers as a testimonial to the services rendered by Lord Harris to Kentish cricket. A silver inkstand was also presented to Lady Harris. His lordship's well-chosen language returned his cordial thanks.

General Edwards, C.B., who died recently, obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, became captain in 1840, and was promoted to the brevet rank of major in 1851. He served with the Royal Irish throughout the war in China, and was present at the attack upon Canton, the capture of Amoy, Chappoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chinkiang; and at the concluding operations before Nanking; he was also employed on the Staff during the war, and subsequently appointed by Lord Gough to the post of Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Forces in China.

At the conference at Liverpool, presided over by Lord O'Hagan, an interesting discussion arose from the proposal to expunge the words, "By the act of God" from bills of lading. The Hon. Dudley Field suggested instead the words "superhuman cause," and Mr. Clarendon said the existing term was useless, as the tendency of modern legislation was to admit all reference to divinity. Mr. Glover protested against discussing the tendency of continental legislation, and eventually the words "By the act of God" were retained by 27 to 12 votes.

At the Liverpool Assizes, before Mr. Justice Day and a special jury, the case of Ross and others v. the Paris Underwriting Assurance was tried.

This was an action under a policy of insurance effected on the colonial-built ship *Clydesdale*. The plaintiffs were Messrs. James Gibb Ross and Jewell, and Captain Hatfield, owners of the *Clydesdale*; they sought to recover £500 upon a policy of insurance underwritten by the defendants upon that vessel on the 10th June, 1880. The sum involved in this case was small, but there were other claims, the vessel having been of the value of about £12,000. The voyage covered by the policy was from Yokohama to Hongkong, thence to London, and for 30 days in port after arrival, and the premium was 90s. per cent. The defence set up by the present defendants was that of unseaworthiness. The charterparty was effected by Messrs. Fraser and Co., agents for Messrs. Vagel and Co., of Yokohama, and those gentlemen had every opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the condition of the ship. The vessel sailed from Yokohama on the 28th or 29th May, and arrived at Hong Kong on the 28th June, 1880, and during the voyage the vessel experienced heavy weather. On the 10th June, during the time she was on her voyage, the policy in question was effected. At Hongkong the vessel took in a cargo of the value of £38,000 or £39,000. After all surveys had been made, and after everything had been done which was thought necessary, she left Hong Kong on the 27th Sept., 1880, on her insured voyage to London. When off the Cape she encountered a hurricane which lasted a great many days. The captain made for St. Helena, and there, some of the crew expressing their distrust of the vessel, an examination of her was made, and ultimately she was practically condemned. Before the hearing of evidence had been completed Mr. Russell, Q.C.M.P., counsel for the plaintiffs, intimated that the case had been settled by private arrangement.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
(BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.)
THE British Steamer
"HAINAN,"
will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HURLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1882. [613]

Intimations.

J. M. G. U. E. S.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
[Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.] [62]

WING TY LOONG.
HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 300 lbs. in barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Ham, Bacon, Coffee,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages,
Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Olive's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

LING SHING.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's
RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

SAM HING (STULTZ).
MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrella,
Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of
all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting.
Special attention given to the Tailoring Department.
A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed.
Cottons and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 49 and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

A. H. O. Y.
HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,
&c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds,
Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture.
China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,
Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best
material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and
Ship COAL for Sale in large or small
quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Com-
modious small steamers on hire for towing pur-
poses, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any
other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY.

31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hot Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
FAR EAST.

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [188]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has
reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he will
anxious to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they use the female's hair
with 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative
properties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

[516]

Intimations.

CHIENAM.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

TOKKEE.
COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

YE U QUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE
PAINTER.
LANDSCAPE IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONG-
KONG RACE MEETING
OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
As only a limited number will be printed, orders
should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

S. Z. HING.
TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c.
HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

W. A. H. L. O. O. N. G.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH AND
JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes,
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c.,
&c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles,
Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers
always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality
guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been com-
pleted which will enable this Office to
undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including
DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS, HALL ROOM, and VISITING
CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES,
LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAIN-
MENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and RE-
PORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed
at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, PEDDAR'S HILL, 1st March, 1882.

SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Cape Shawls,
Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c.,
&c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-
class Curios. GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY
of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps,
Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are
invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly
\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents
each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in
Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at Noon, and circulated
free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

September 14, **DIAMANT**, British steamer, 514,
R. F. Cullen, Manilla 11th September, General—Russell & Co.

September 15, **REMUS**, British steamer, 652, W. Watt, Haiphong 12th Sept., Rice—Tung Kee.

September 14, **HOIHOW**, British steamer, 896, Thos. Shaw, Saigon 10th Sept., Rice and Paddy—Butterfield & Swire.

September 14, **HO-KAKA**, British steamer, 1,775, H. Weighell, Bombay 27th August, Colombo 3rd September, Penang 7th, and Singapore 9th, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 14, **NAM-VIAN**, French steamer, 435, Garceau, Haiphong 12th September, General—Shing Loong.

September 15, **LOTHAIR**, British ship, 794, T. C. Boulton, London 12th May, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

September 15, **HO-NAM**, British steamer, 1,344, H. Barrett, Glasgow and June, and Singapore 9th Sept., Ballast—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Co.

September 15, **CRUSADER**, British steamer, 645, Rowin, Newcastle 22nd August, Townsville 28th, and Cocktown 29th, Coal—Ah Yong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Nigata Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, & *Cairnsmuir*, British steamer, for Calcutta.

Hainan, British steamer, for Kudat, & *Lido*, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Wm. Mackinnon, Dutch steamer, for Amoy.

Hansa, German bark, for London.

City of Peking, American steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Phewitz, German steamer, for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

September 15, **SOLWAY**, British steamer, for Batavia.

September 15, **ANCHISES**, British steamer, for Amoy and Shanghai.

September 15, LIDO, British str., for Bangkok.
 September 15, CITY OF PEKING, British steamer,
 for Yokohama.
 September 15, GANGES, British str., for Singa-
 pore, Bombay, &c.
 September 15, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for
 Shanghai.
 September 15, NIGATA MARU, Japanese str.,
 for Nagasaki, &c.
 September 15, CATHERINE MARDEN, Brit. 3-m-
 sch., for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Hokkaido*, str., from London. &c.—FO
 Hongkong.—Mrs. Smith and 2 children, and
 Sergeant Taylor, from London. From Bombay—
 Messrs. Audline and Atong. From Penang—
 Mr. Tien Fah, wife, and 2 children, Mr. Khe
 Ah Huet, and 80 Chinese. From Singapore—
 Mr. Ling and children, Messrs. C. H. H. Jones an
 2 children, and 2 Chinese.

Shanghai.—Mr. R. H. 114, 115.
From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Keng Yan
child, amah, and 2 servants, 1 Chinese lady, and
1 Chinese. For Yokohama.—Count Montgola
and Mr. E. J. Robertson.
Per *Kennis*, str., from Haiphong.—6 Chinese
Per *Holkow*, str., from Saigon.—8 Chinese.
Per *Nam-yah*, str., from Haiphong.—7 Chi-
nese.
Per *Diamante*, str., from Manila.—Mr. and
Mrs. Groh, child, and 2 servants, Messrs. J. A.
Rago do Fozcos, Oscar Schroder, L. V. Ara-
gona, Joss de la Helgens, 3 Europeans, 21
dians, and 107 Chinese deck.
Per *Crusader*, str., from Newcastle.—25 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Ganges*, str., from Hongkong.—Messrs.
Moscos and N. Abdoolally, for Bombay. F
London.—Mr. Blaxendall, from Shanghai.
Mrs. Ezra and Miss Mitchell, for Bombay. F

The British steamship *Remus* reports left Hongkong on the 12th instant. Had fine weather all the way.

The British steamship *Haihow* reports left Saigon on the 10th instant. The first part of passage had moderate monsoon and clear weather. The latter part had light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Crusader* reports left Hongkong on the 11th instant. Had fine weather all the way.

CAL in Cooktown on the 20th, and left again the day I passed through Torres Straits on the

Yes, and millions of dollars on the same

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS			
JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.			
Glenogle (s.)	.....	Hankow	July
Glenegles (s.)	.....	Foochow	July
Glencoe (s.)	.....	Hankow	July
Cannavonshire (s.)	.....	Hankow	July
Langshaw (s.)	.....	Nagasaki	July
Espana (s.)	.....	Manila	July
Hector (s.)	.....	Shanghai	July
Glenlyon (s.)	.....	Foochow	July
Glenrych (s.)	.....	Hankow	July

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

August 28, **ELEAN**, British steamer, 744
Thomas; Saigon 24th August, Rice
Paddy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
September 14, **ALWINE**, German steamer.

ral.—Widler & Co.
September 10, ANJER HEAD, British steamer,
1,299, Alfred Ross, San Francisco 12th Aug,
August, and Honolulu 17th, General La-
praik & Co.
September 12, ARABIC, British steamer,
W. G. Pearne, San Francisco 12th Aug,
and Yokohama 4th Sept., General—
S. S. Co.
September 14, ASHINGTON, British steamer
McDonald, Bangkok 7th Sept., General
James Matheson & Co.
September 11, ATALANTA, German steamer
E. H. Pfaff, Saigon 7th September, Ri-
General—Siemens & Co.

P. Hassall, Yokohama 2nd September,
and Nagasaki, General.—P. & O. S. N.
August 27, CAIRNSMUIR, British steamer,
G. L. Castle, San Francisco 21st July,
Honolulu 4th August, General.—H.
Wise & Co.
September 13, CANTON, British steamer,
Jaques. Amoy and Swatow 12th Sept

August 26, CANOPUS, British steamer, 1,8
H. Joy, Departure Bay, Vancouver's
23rd July, Coals.—Russell & Co.
September 6, CHINA, German steamer,
Schoer, Swatow 5th September, Gen
Yuen Fat Hong.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
(Continued.)
September 5, VALPARAISO, German bark, 486,
F. A. Meyer, Newchwang 15th August,
Beans.—Melchers & Co.
August 29, VICTOR, British bark, 402, James
Forbes, Freemantle 24th June, Sandalwood.
—Siemssen & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichang British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.

Klu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiung-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Spatik, British steamer, 140, Hoy und.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOY.

24.—Feb. 29.—

Anna Dorothea, German bark, 343 (Jenkins)—
Pasaden & Co.
Assen, Danish bark, 255 (Vandel)—H. A. Pe-
tersen & Co.
Carl Wilhelm, Danish bark, 239 (Laurup)—H.
A. Petersen & Co.
Chloris, German bark, 334 (Matzen)—H. A. Pe-
tersen & Co.
Foochow, Siamese brig, 330 (Guldberg)—Chi-
nese.
Francisca, German bark, 368 (Buck)—H. A. Pe-
tersen & Co.
H. Bremer, German bark, 332 (Bremer)—Pase-
dag & Co.
Lucky, Siamese bark, 424 (Siachira)—Dauver
& Co.
Nicoline, German brig, 333 (Muhlmann)—Pase-
dag & Co.
Pallada, German bark, 493 (Luders)—Pasedag
& Co.
Peter, German schooner, 311 (Moller)—H. A.
Petersen & Co.
Peter, German brig, 240 (Holm)—H. A. Petersen
& Co.
Rachel, British bark, 282 (Afflick)—Boyd & Co.
Vivid, British bark, 238 (Petersen)—H. A. Peter-
sen & Co.

FOOCHOW.
In Port on 2nd September, 1882.

Ernst, German schooner, 346 (Hilderbrand)—Master.
Gustav & Marie, German bark, 355 (Buhrsch)—Siemssen & Co.
Malvina, German bark, 480 (Kluge)—Kaw Hong Take & Co.
C. (bark, 220 (Nesovay)—Adam

Perle, British bark, 400 (Kruse)—Chinese.
Rio Logo, British brig, 241 (Walker)—Bathgate
& Co.
Siberien, German bark, 367 (Schultz)—Ka
Hong Take & Co.

SHANGHAI.
In Port on 8th September, 1882.

Alex. McNeil, American ship, 1,125 (Sprout)—
Machene & Co.
Alex. Newton, British bark, 308 (Lass)—G.
Hopkins.
Anne Sieben, German bark, 608 (Paulsen)—E.
A. Burehards.
Batavia, British bark, 367 (Inoke)—Nils Moller.
Carmelita and Ida, German bark, 438 (Ketela)
Lewis and Hopkin.
Charley, British bark, 359 (Schroder)—N.
Moller.
Cimron Wattana, Siamese bark, 958 (Ulrich)
Captain.
Chinghat, Chinese bark, 474 (Taylor)—C.
S. N. Co.

rink & Co.
Corea, British bark, 581 (Law)—E. D. Sasi
& Co.
Crimea, British bark, 478 (Smith)—C. T. W
& Co.
C. Rodbertus, German bark, 379 (Schulz)—
Schellhass & Co.
Courier, British bark, 431 (Bartlett)—Ed. Sch
hass & Co.
Fantasia, British bark, 656 (Beu)—Captain.
Hei-chong, British bark, 335 (Plettner)—Orde
Hensley, British bark, 556 (Hansen)—Fm
& Co.
Hermann, German bark, 923 (Osbermann)
Melchers & Co.
H. E. Tapley, British ship, 946 (Finlayson)
Captain.
J. D. Brewer, American bark, 964—Melch
& Co.

uly,	Leander, British bark, 846—Captain,
H.	Louisa, German bark, 245 (Schierloh)—Ed-
and	Schellhass & Co.
	Obed Baxter, American ship, 916 (Baxter)—
	J. Trading & Co.
now,	Sea Swallow, British bark, 222 (Thay)—Cap-
light-	Siam, Siamese bark, 204 (Thomson)—Cap-
essell	Siblas, French bark, 322 (Huet)—Primrose &
	Solveig, Norwegian bark, 602 (Olsen)—Ad-
287.	son, Bell & Co.

NAGASAKI.

Argos, British brig, 289 (Johnson)—Chinese
Benedicta, German schooner, 247 (Jensen)—
Holme.
Brenda, British brig, 291 (Swansen)—H
Ringer & Co.
Emily, British bark, 296 (Crighton)—Hunt
Ecuador, British ship, (Phillips)—C. & J. Tra
Co.
Herbert Black, American bark, 573 (Tre

Herrmann, German bark, 453 (Frisch)—
Ringer & Co.
Hugo & Otto, Norwegian bark, (Koedt)—H
Ringer & Co.
Kolga, British bark, 359 (Kloeff)—Chinese.

YOKOHAMA.
In Port on 2nd September, 1882.

Else, German brig, 287 (Holm)—P. Bohm.
2/2

L. Hagen, German bark, 503 (Busch) — A. Busch & Co.
 Oswald, German bark, 445 (Boysen) — P. B. Boysen & Co.
 Patrician, American ship, 1,254 (Jackson) — J. Jackson & Co.
 M. Co.
 P. Pendleton, American ship, 1,133 (Lambert) — J. Lambert & Co.
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Queen Emma, British bark, 314 (W. D. Walsh) — W. D. Walsh, Hall & Co.
 S. Jackson, American bark, 1,102 (Swadlow) — J. Swadlow & Co.
 Adamson, Bell & Co.
 Wm. W. Crapo, American bark, 1,708 (H. C. & J. Trading & Co.) — H. C. & J. Trading & Co.

Velvet, Black, 32 inches, per yard...	\$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches, per yard	\$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard.....	\$0.21 to 0.22

White Shirtings,	54 to 60 reed,	p. p.	\$2.15	to 2.35
White Shirtings,	64 to 66 reed,	p. p.	\$2.45	to 2.70
White Shirtings,	68 to 80 reed,	p. p.	\$2.80	to 3.35
White Shirtings,	600 reed,	per piece	\$3.45	to 3.50
White Shirtings,	700 reed,	p. piece	\$3.20	to 3.25
White Shirtings,	800 reed,	p. piece	\$1.65	to 1.70

White Shirtings, E.F., per piece.....	\$5.30	10	3.35
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White Spotted Shirts, per piece.....	\$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece.....	\$2.50 to 2.65
WOOLEN GOODS.	
Blankets, 8lbs., per pair.....	\$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9lbs., per pair.....	\$4.20 to 4.25
Blankets, 10lb., per pair.....	\$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 11lb., per pair.....	\$5.70 to 5.75
Blankets, 12lb., per pair.....	\$6.75 to 6.80
Camlets, SSS, per piece.....	\$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece.....	\$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece.....	\$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece.....	\$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece.....	\$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece.....	\$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ellis, MM Scarlet, per piece.....	\$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ellis, MM Assorted, per piece.....	\$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ellis, HH Scarlet, per piece.....	\$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ellis, HH Assorted, per piece.....	\$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ellis, H Scarlet, per piece.....	\$7.75 to 7.80

Lastings, DD, per piece..... \$12.50 to 14.80
 Spanish Stripes, per yard..... \$0.72 to 0.73

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	\$2.40	10 3.50
Iron, Hoop, per picul	\$2.85	10 2.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	\$3.30	10 2.30
Iron, Wire, per picul	\$6.75	6 6.80
Lead, W.B. per picul	\$5.50	5 5.55
Lead, L.B. per picul	\$5.40	5 5.45
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	\$5.40	4 5.45
Quicksilver, English, per picul	\$5.70	10 5.80
Quicksilver, American, per picul	\$5.60	10 5.10
Steel, English, per tub	\$3.85	2 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tub	\$4.25	2 4.35
Sheeting, Metal, per picul	\$2.50	10 25.70
Spelter, per picul	\$7.15	2 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per picul	\$3.20	10 45.00
Tin, Plates, per box	\$5.35	10 5.40

PRODUCE.

Alum, 1st quality, per picul	\$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	\$1.75 to 1.85
Rock, Siam, per picul	\$0.83 to 1.10

Bees Wax, Japan White, per picul	\$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	\$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	\$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	\$28.50 to 88.00

Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, p. picul	\$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, p. picul	\$750 to 1,000
Bristomene, per picul	\$25.55 to 26.55
Buffalo Hides, Manila	\$12.00 to 15.00
Buffalo Cow Hides	\$7.90 to 8.50
Camphor, packed, per picul	\$18.50 to 20.50
Camphor, Baroo's; clean, p. picul	\$35.00 to 38.00
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	\$18.00 to 19.50
Cardamoms, Superior	\$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	\$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	\$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Adolat, per ton	"
Coals, English Steam, per ton	\$16.25 to 100.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	\$9.25 to 10.00
Coffee, per picul	\$22.50 to 24.00
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, p. picul	\$20.00 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	\$23.70 to 24.50
Copper, Nails, per picul	\$25.30 to 27.50

Cotton, Calcutta, per picul.....	\$17.00 to 18.00
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul.....	\$18.20 to 18.80
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul.....	\$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul.....	\$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul.....	\$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungechow, per picul.....	\$17.10 to 17.40
Cotton Seeds, Saigon, per picul ...	\$4.20 to 4.40
Cotton Seeds, Siam, per picul.....	\$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan, per picul.....	\$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Jap., without bones, p. pl.	\$15.50 to 16.00
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul ...	\$26.00 to 27.00

	Dates, Red, per picul	Tls.	3.15 to 3.50
ain	Dried Lily Flowers, per picul		8.75 to 8.85
	Elephant's Teeth, 45 pieces, p. pl.		\$250 to 300
der	Elephant's Teeth, 708 pieces, p. pl.		\$200 to 250
	Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		\$1.48 to 1.50
nt-	Flour, Amer., per barrel of 100 lbs.		\$1.40 to 1.50
	Flour, Amer., per barrel of 200 lbs.		\$6.20 to 6.40
ky,	Fungus		\$3.50 to 4.00
	Flints, per picul		\$5.50 to 6.00
ain	Ginseng, Amer., 1st quality, p. pl.		\$200 to 250
	Ginseng, American, and quality,		
	per picul		\$160 to 180
der	Hams, Ordinary, per picul		\$17.70 to 18.00
	Hams, Superior, per picul		\$18.25 to 20.00
ap-	Hemp, Hankow, per picul		\$10.50 to 11.00
	Hemp, Siam, per picul		\$10.40 to 11.00
von	Hemp, Siam, per picul		\$36.00 to 40.00
	Mein Seeds, Japan, per picul		\$4.00 to 4.50
	Mustard Seeds, quality, per picul		\$4.50 to 5.00
	Mustard Seeds, quality, per picul		\$4.50 to 5.00

posta	Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	\$8.95 to 1
	Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	\$7.25 to 1
	Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	\$6.15 to 1
beck	Pea Oil, per picul	Ths. 5.00 to 5
	Peas, White, per picul	\$2.05 to 1
ssn.	Peas, Green, per picul	\$1.80 to 1
	Peas, Black, per picul	\$2.05 to 1
	Peas, Yellow, per picul	\$2.08 to 1
plant,	Beans, Green, per picul	\$1.80 to 1
	Beans, Black, per picul	\$6.50 to 1
atre,	Potatoe Flour, per picul	Ths. 1.00 to 1
	Patchuk, per picul	\$13.00 to 1
nder	Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	\$5.00 to 1
nder	Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, p. picul	\$10.00 to 1
	Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	\$1.25 to 1
	Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	\$1.20 to 1
	Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, p. picul	\$1.25 to 1
	Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, p. picul	\$1.20 to 1
	Rice, Siam, milled No. 3, p. picul	\$1.67 to 1

Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags.....	\$1.75 to
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags.....	\$1.75 to
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags.....	\$2.10 to

3.95	Haipera, per picul	12.75
3.95	Saweed, Green, per picul	15.00
3.95	Saweed, Cut, per picul	15.00
3.95	Sesamum, White, per picul	18.50
3.95	Sesamum, Black, per picul	18.50
3.95	Sharkfins, per picul	33.00
3.95	Shellfish, Japan, per picul	22.00
3.95	Shellfish, California, per picul	21.50
3.95	Stockfish, per picul	26.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &C.		
3.75	Beet Nut, per picul	24.75
3.80	Pepper, White, per picul	19.00
3.85	Pepper, Black, per picul	19.00
2.50	Rattan, Straits, per picul	25.00
2.50	Rattan, Bangar, per picul	24.35
2.50	Sandal Wood, Malabar, per pl.	14.00
1.03	Sandal Wood, South Sea, per pl.	12.50
1.03	Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	14.50

2.75	Sugar, Cheek-lung, White, No. 1, per picul	\$1.50
2.50	Sugar, Cheek-lung, White, No. 2, per picul	\$1.50
1.45	Sugar, Cheek-lung, Brown, No. 1, per picul	\$1.25
1.45	Sugar, Candy, Toochow, per picul	\$1.25
1.70	Sugar, Candy, Syatow, per picul	\$1.25
1.85	Vanilla, Ceylon, per picul	\$1.50
2.15	Walnuts, per picul	\$1.25
2.50	Wheat, Henan, per picul	\$1.25
2.65	Wheat, Japan, per picul	\$1.25
2.65	Wood Oil, per picul	\$1.50
2.65	Windows Glass, per box	\$1.50

Quoted and obtained by Messrs. H. B. S. & Co., Ltd.
 10, Market Street, Singapore.